



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

III. Extract of a Letter from Captain BLAKISTON, R.A., to General SABINE, R.A., Treasurer and V.P.R.S., dated Singapore, February 22, 1860, giving an account of a remarkable Ice Shower. Communicated by General SABINE. Received April 19, 1860.

"On the 14th January, 1860, when two days out from the Cape of Good Hope, about three hundred miles S.S.E. of it, in lat. $38^{\circ} 53'$ S., long. $20^{\circ} 45'$ E., we encountered a heavy squall with rain at 10 A.M., lasting one hour, the wind shifting suddenly from east to north (true). During the squall there were three vivid flashes of lightning, one of which was very close to the ship ; and, at the same time, a *shower of ice* fell which lasted about three minutes. It was not hail, but irregular-shaped pieces of solid ice, of different dimensions, up to the size of half a brick. The squall was so heavy that the topsails were let go.

"There appears to have been no previous indication of this squall, for the barometer at 6 P.M. on the two previous days had been at 30.00, therm. 70° ; at 8 A.M. on the 14th, 29.82, therm. 70° ; at 10 A.M. (time of squall), 29.86, therm. 70° ; and at 1 P.M., when the weather had cleared, wind north (true), 29.76, therm. 69° ; after which it fell slowly and steadily during the remainder of the day and following night*.

"As to the size of the pieces of ice which fell, two which were weighed, after having melted considerably, were $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 ounces respectively ; while I had one piece given me, a good quarter of an hour after the squall, which would only just go into an ordinary tumbler. And one or two persons deposite to having seen pieces the size of a brick.

"On examination of the ship's sails afterwards, they were found to be perforated in numerous places with small holes. A very thick glass cover to one of the compasses was broken.

"Although several persons were struck, and some knocked down on the deck, fortunately no one was seriously injured."

* The weather on the morning preceding the squall was clouded, with close and thick atmosphere, wind E. (true), 3. By night of the 14th the wind had hauled to N.W. (true), 4; and the day following was W.S.W. (true), 5—6, cloudy.